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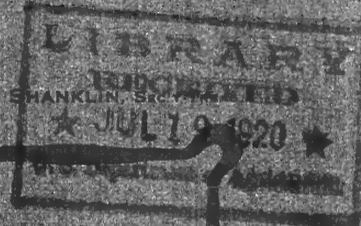
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J. MONCRIEF, President

E. S. MONCRIEF, Vice President

R. B. SHANKLIN, Sec. & Treas.



The Winfield Nursery Company

INC.

Winfield, Kansas

DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE

1908





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The Winfield Nurseries, under the management of Cooper & Moncrief for nine years, had grown into a large nursery, furnishing stock over a large scope of territory and had increased from a small plant to the largest growers of nursery stock in the Southwest, when a change was made in their business in July 1907 by J. L. Cooper retiring from the business and selling his interests to J. Moncrief.

"The Winfield Nursery Company" was incorporated by J. Moncrief July 1, 1907, for the purpose of still enlarging the business and the associating with same of stronger men for each department in order to better care for the large growing interests of the business.

The close of our first year's business has proven to us the advisability of this change and the fact that our improvements and growing of high grade stock is greatly appreciated by our customers is well shown by the fact that this year's business is almost double any previous

year's business in our history. Where we formerly shipped stock in small local shipments, this year we have shipped in car load lots almost approaching train lots, as seven carloads of our stock went out in one train for planters of one locality.

To Grow Better Stock and Grade Closer will be our aim for next year, by thoroughly knowing our soils and the careful selection of each soil for the particular stock that it is suitable for and improving the fruiting ability of each of our old varieties by our system of bud selection of the very best individual types, as explained later in our catalog. By high grading and the most careful packing and shipping we expect to still further increase the reputation of The Winfield Nursery Company's **"High Grade Trees."**

OUR CATALOG

Realizing that stock catalogs as are furnished by eastern companies are often misleading in this section of

the country, we issue our own individual catalog, giving description of each variety of fruit, especially as they do in this Southwestern country. You will note that while we speak of the good points of varieties for this climate we also call attention to any well known varieties that are not proving a success here and further we never recommend a new variety until we have seen it sufficiently tried to merit our recommendation.

OFFICE AND PACKING HOUSE FACILITIES

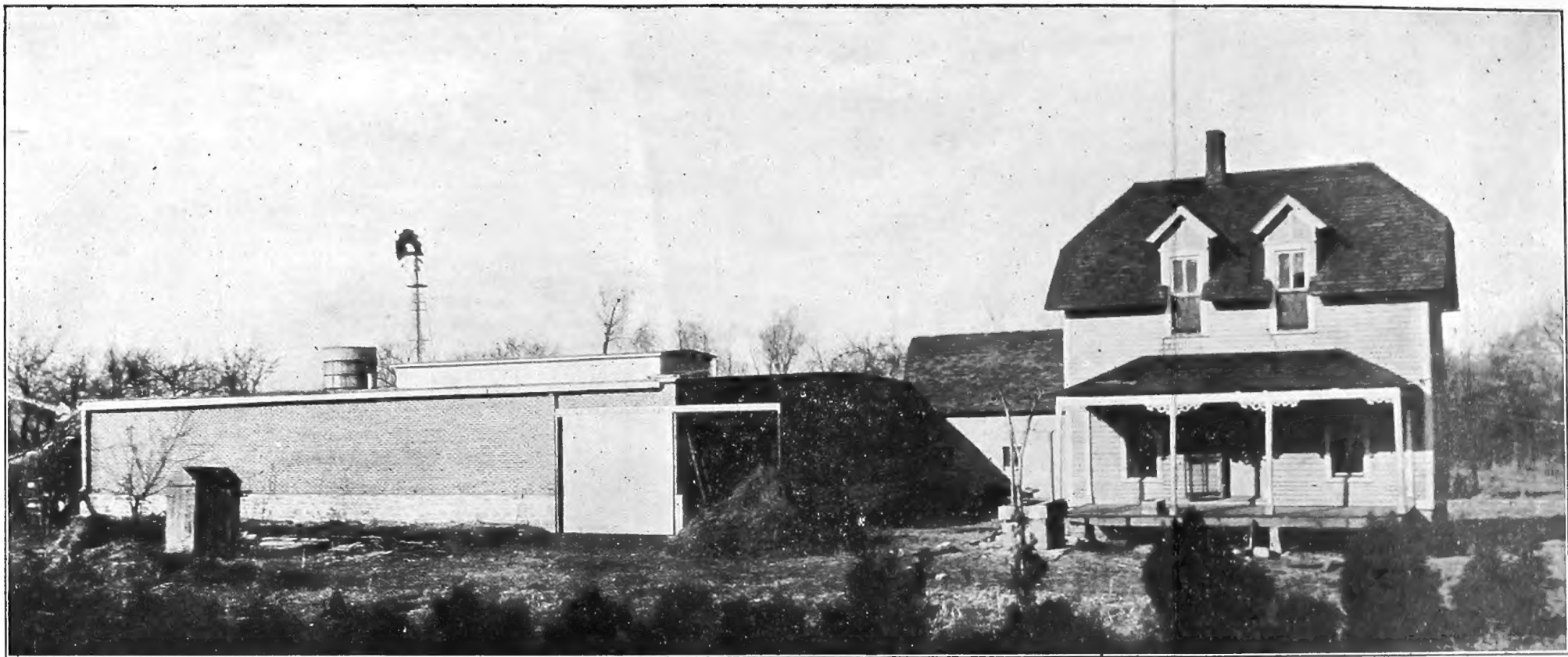
We know that too much care can not be given to an order for nursery stock from the fact that the planter has planted and cared for same a number of years before it comes into full production and he cannot afford at any cost to be disappointed in the outcome of the stock. We have visited most of the leading nurseries of the United States and inspected the best facilities for office management to insure the adoption of a system whereby each order may receive individual care in the filling, and yet to use a system of checking whereby mistakes are almost impossible. When your order is taken by our traveling salesman copy is kept by him, so that in case your original order is lost in the mail we can get another exact copy from him, thus insuring you to get the variety, you buy. After the order is received at the house it is copied on a packing card, then checked again with the original order and when this order goes to our packing house for filling the billing clerk to whom it is entrusted

must sign his name on order after filling and checking same. This order then goes to the packing department where a special reliable man rechecks the order to be sure that no poor trees or mistakes have entered into the order before final shipment. After the order is properly packed and labeled his packing card, signed up by both biller and checker is returned to our office, where it is placed on a permanent file and each party knowing that they will be held personally responsible should any mistakes develop, is placed on the highest point of responsibility to personally guard the interests of the purchaser.

The above care is used to give purchasers what they buy and we believe has much to do with the great reputation which we are building up for furnishing high grade nursery stock true to name. While others may sell cheaper, customers have learned to realize that they can buy reliable nursery stock of The Winfield Nursery Company.

Location—Office and yards are located just west of Island Park and only two blocks from the street car line.

Storage Building and Fumigation House—Our large storage building eighty feet square on the inside and sixteen feet high, is erected with three dead air spaces in the walls, three thicknesses of insulated felt, two of lumber and the brick and stone wall. The roof, doors, and all other parts of this building conform strict-



View of Fifty-Car-Load Storage Building and Packing House

ly to the most improved method for a modern storage building. The main storage room is cut off from the packing room, which insures absolutely no exposure of the tender fibrous roots of stock while being packed. Thousands of dollars have been spent on these packing facilities alone in order to handle nursery stock by the most approved methods and the increase in our business will demand another building this summer. The fumigation room was planned after consulting the best buildings of this kind in all parts of the United States and according to the approved plans of several of our leading state horticulture inspectors. This building is an air tight room with slat bottom whereby the chemicals can be placed underneath the slats so as to thoroughly fumigate the nursery stock. While this section of the country is located in a district far removed from orchard pests of any kind, no block of stock here ever having been condemned by an inspector since we have been in business, we take the precaution of fumigating all of the young stock and seed which we plant and trees which would be liable to have any small insect eggs not visible to the eye are fumigated before being shipped out to the trade, in order to insure our customers clean healthy nursery stock.

SHIPPING FACILITIES

We have A. T. & S. F., Southern Kansas, Walnut Valley, Frisco and Missouri Pacific railways. Twenty-five and thirty trains pass through in all directions daily.

Also Pacific and Wells-Fargo Express Companies. No city in the west has better shipping facilities.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS

Traveling Salesmen—We employ men of ability to call and aid you in your selection of fruit. If our salesmen are working in your locality buy of them, as you will have the advantage of their help and secure your trees at exactly the same price as if you were to buy them here at the office and often by placing your order early in the season you can get a lower rate, as later in the season on account of the scarcity of some varieties prices will advance on same.

In Ordering by Mail—State plainly your post office, also point to which you want stock shipped, or still better write to office, when regular mail order blank will be sent you. Orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory references.

Time of Shipment—This depends very much upon the season of the year. Trees can not be delivered in the fall until after ripened by the frost. All orders accepted, as to time of shipment will be subject to our discretion, as customers interests and ours are mutual in regard to the successful planting of trees.

True to Name—We have many letters on file from pleased customers, whose trees have come into bearing, telling us of their fine quality. Shall be pleased to give you references to parties who have our stock in bearing, if you will write. We are very careful about labeling

stock in packing and if any mistake occurs, and the stock prove untrue to name we will be liable to you in cash for the amount originally paid for said stock, or will replace same free of charge.

Fruit Guide—This is a booklet of twelve pages on selection of ground, planting and care of fruit, including description of insects and remedies for same, given free to customers of "The Winfield Nursery Company."

TREE SOILS AND OUR BRANCH PLANTS

Best soils in connection with climatic conditions for high grade trees in United States as demonstrated by our Mahaleb Stocks—In no other section of the United States has Mahaleb stock, used for budding Cherry on, been grown successfully. Nurserymen of the United States have imported their stocks of this line from France in order to get perfectly rooted plants. The perfect root system of their stock lead us to experiment and we now grow four to six million annually, which go to nurserymen in almost every state in the Union. Note what some of them say:

Alabama—The 150,000 Mahaleb stocks received from you are as near perfect as stock can be.

Indiana—Kansas grown stocks have produced our best Cherry and leads us to give you an order this year for 300,000 stocks.

Iowa—Your stocks planted the same day by other stocks and were given the same care, but showed better rooted trees and more first class at two year old than

the other stocks. Ship us 100,000 more of this year's planting.

Illinois—Three car loads of Apple Trees received in fine condition and are the best trees ever received by this nursery. You will probably get a larger trade from us next year.

Oregon—Your Apple and Mahaleb are the best I ever received. I am well pleased.

The above letters from nurserymen with many more which we have on file shows that our location, with the way we study and handle our soil, is giving The Winfield Nursery Company a reputation for **High Grade Nursery Stock**.

Fields are selected in different soils with a view of their adaptability to each kind of trees. This work is further aided by expert soilists and chemists in the using of the various fertilizers, lime and special crops.

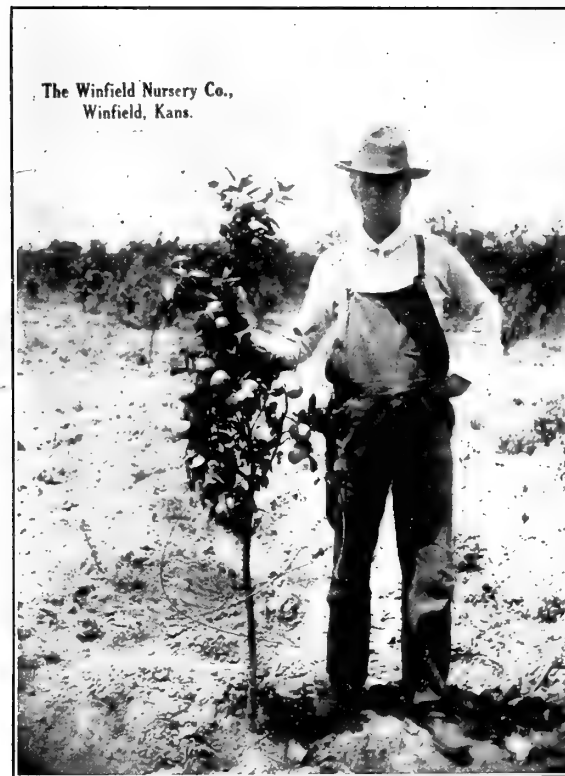
Branch Plant at Wellington, Kansas, is maintained in order to give us a still wider scope of suitable land. Here we have a high rolling, sandy upland. This plant is especially adapted to growing hardy forest tree seedlings.

APPLES

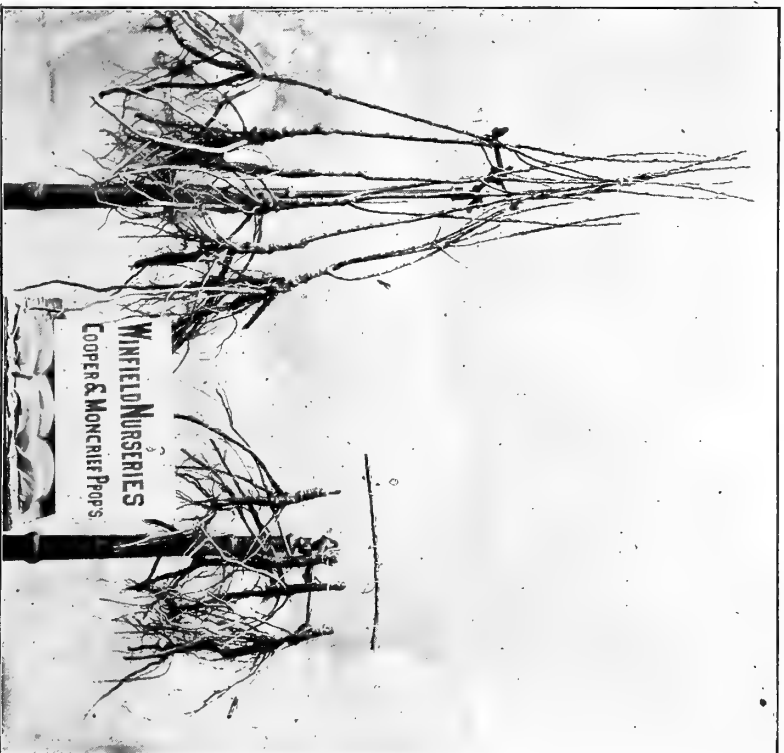
Propagating apples trees does not consist in merely growing trees true to name, with a view of cheapness of product alone, which is too often done by cutting the scions for grafting and budding from trees in the nursery row, regarding the merits of which nothing is known



Gano $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Ben Davis $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$, Mammoth Black Twig $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$, York Imperial 12×11 , Arkansas Black $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$. These measurements show in inches the size of above varieties of fruit, which was picked from trees marked for our propagation.



One year budded Yellow Transparent apple planted by A. B. Hemphill, Cement, Okla., in spring of 1906, photographed in 1907.



No. 1

No. 2

Propagation of budded apples in The Winfield Nursery.

Apple Seedlings, showing 1 years growth before bud is started.

No. 1, dotted line, showing where buds are set in seedlings.

No. 2, showing seedling top cut off ready to allow buds to start.

Note the fine root foundation formed before the top is started in Budded Apple (whole root); also the double system of roots, upper or brace roots and lower or foundation roots.

since they have never been proved; or, in many cases, still worse, unmarketable trees or culls are cut up into scions for grafting and budding next year's stock.

Our apple trees are propagated with a view of growing the very highest fruiting stock of fine quality that can be produced **Under Our System of Breeding up Old Varieties.** For example, at a great expense, we have trees of each variety that we desire to propagate, selected and marked during the fruiting season, in many hundred acres of bearing orchards, and reserved for our use for cutting buds and scions. Young orchards are used in order that there may be no danger in propagating from trees that have overborne, and thus impaired their power of reproduction. The individuality in apples of the same variety is as marked as in horses, a "bred-up" tree as different from an ordinary one as a thoroughbred animal from a Texas ranger. Notice the photographs and the size of specimens of different varieties propagated by The Winfield Nursery Company.

Hardiness and longevity of our trees are as carefully guarded by using the very best French crab seedling in propagation, and by our system of budding apple (whole-root trees) as well as grafting. In consequence of this careful and intelligent breeding, the result of years of study and experience—this crossing of the sturdiest and hardiest tree with the finest and richest of fruit—apple trees from this Nursery bear a paying

crop before ordinarily grown trees have come into bearing.

We especially call your attention to photographs of our young trees bearing in orchard, and of trees growing in the nursery here, showing the root process in the course of propagation and of our two year old trees ready for the market showing fine even blocks.

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent—A fine light yellow apple; fruit juicy and rich; subacid. Tree hardy, upright grower; bears young and abundantly. We have seen one tree mature fifty-five perfect apples the second year after setting. Earliest of all; ten days before Early Harvest.

Red June—Tree hardy, upright grower; medium size; red; flesh white and tender. Bears well. A good eating apple. July 1st.

Early Harvest—Medium size, flat; yellow. Tree of rather spreading habit. An old variety; bears abundantly; fine for table use. First of July following Red June.

Benoni—Tree thrifty, upright growth, fruit medium size, red striped; flesh white with tinge of red near peel, very spicy and rich. Last of July.

Sweet June—Tree a beautiful upright and spreading grower; bears abundantly. Especially adapted to the west. Fruit good size, round, greenish yellow, covered with green dots; flesh yellow, sweet and rich. Begins ripening July 1st to 10th; lasts long.

Red Astrachan—Tree vigorous grower with very

heavy foliage. Fruit large, round, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white. Acid. Ripe and green fruit often hang together. Rots bad on tree, not a heavy bearer; but highly esteemed for cooking qualities. July until August 15th.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A Russian variety that has proved hardy. Medium, roundish, streaked with red; flesh white, subacid; quality excellent. Rather a crooked growing tree in nursery row. Latter part of July.

Golden Sweet—A very large pale yellow apple. Flesh sweet and mealy. Not so prolific as sweet June. Last of July and first of August.

Summer Pearmain—A very valuable variety, but little known. Flesh yellow, rich, highly flavored; good size, oblong, tapering to the eye, widest at the crown. Streaked with bright red. Tree vigorous; bears heavily and regularly. Fruit sells well, as it ripens at a season when good apples are scarce. July 15th to August 15th.

Cooper's Early White—Tree vigorous, but dwarfy habit; strong stiff limbs. Fruit good size; light yellow; flesh white, subacid; fine for home use and market. A splendid western apple; bears young. Latter part of July and first of August.

One tree of Cooper's Early White bought of Winfield Nurseries produced forty-five apples the second year after planting, twenty-five of which filled a half bushel measure.—Wm. Hicks, Marvel, Okla.

Maiden Blush—Tree thrifty, prolific, large spread-

ing top, long lived. A failure on high ground unless well protected, fruit being small, highly colored, and almost worthless. On bottom ground or location well protected large, flat, pale yellow, with slight crimson blush when exposed to the sun; flesh white, tender, strong subacid; stands at head of apples for drying; good market variety. August and September.

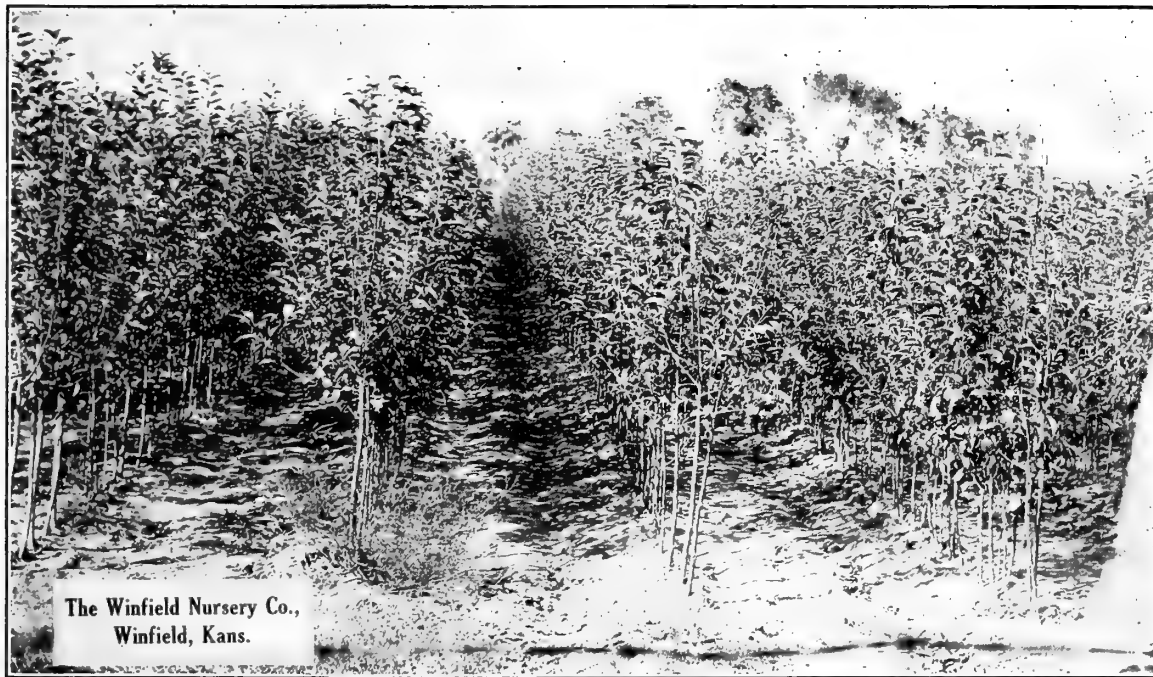
Summer Queen—Tree thrifty, fruit large, oblong tapering to blossom end, red striped; flesh pure white, rather sour, fine for cooking. August and September.

Pennsylvania Red Streak—Tree vigorous, bears well. Fruit flat, streaked with dull red. Not so rich as Rambo, but resembles it and is better suited to the West. September.

Rambo—Old, well known variety, highly esteemed for its fine flavor. Not a success in this latitude. We do not recommend it.

Wealthy—A variety rightly named. Recommends itself where known. Tree vigorous and hardy, an upright grower; bears young and very heavily. We have gathered apples from two-year trees in nursery row, and have reports of four-year trees bearing two bushels to the tree. Fruit roundish, oblate; light ground mostly covered with dark red, set with white dots, smooth and glossy. Flesh white, subacid. September.

Grimes' Golden—Best quality of all apples. Round oblate; rich golden yellow color, skin rough, flesh deep yellow, fine grained, delicious flavor, spicy subacid. Tree



The Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kans.

Block of two year grafted apple trees grown by The Winfield Nursery Company.

a compact grower, very hardy, especially adapted to the West; bears regularly and abundantly. Hard to get on market at \$1.50 per bushel when other apples are \$1.00 per bushel. Should be picked in September. September to February.

Jonathan—Tree poor grower in nursery row, but hardy and stands drouth well in orchard; long lived. Fruit fair size, round, tapering to the eye; light yellow ground covered with bright red stripes, often almost solid dark red. Skin thin and smooth; flesh white, tender and juicy. A mild subacid. Fine for home use and a great market variety. Should be used as one of the commercial varieties, but like Grimes' Golden, picked early. September to November.

Smith's Cider—Recommended by some planters as a market variety. Tree blights badly. Is a failure as a western apple.

Rome Beauty—Large, round, almost flat; yellow ground with bright red stripes. Flesh yellow, rich, subacid, fine quality. Tree large, spreading; productive in the West. Especially prized in western irrigation belts as a commercial variety. October to December.

Bailey Sweet—A very vigorous, thrifty tree; bears heavily. Fruit round, slightly oblong tapering to the eye; a bright red with darker red stripes; flesh white, a sugar sweet. October to December.

WINTER

Ben Davis—This old variety is still one of our leaders in commercial orchards. Fruit large, round, conical;

light ground almost covered with bright red stripes. Flesh white, tender, subacid; quality fair. Tree perfectly hardy, long lived and a heavy bearer; fruit even size, good shipper and fine color. These points combined are greatly in its favor for large planting. November to April. Should be planted heavily in commercial orchards on account of standing at the head of the list for long export shipments.

Missouri Pippin—Tree perfectly hardy, stands drouth and wind better than other apple. Bears young regularly and too heavy, bears at least two years earlier than any other variety. Tree usually short lived on account of over-bearing. Fruit good size, and large if thinned; flesh white, juicy; quality only fair; light ground covered with bright red stripes, often quite dark. Should be planted heavily as a commercial variety. December to April.

Winesap—A very popular variety on account of the fine flavor, bright red in color, and hardy tree. Size medium; good family apple, rather small for commercial planting. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—Coming forward every year. We believe after it becomes known it will be king of the West. Tree hardiest of all varieties; large spreading top, abundance of foliage; bears regularly and abundantly; long lived. Fruit large, round, oblong, yellow ground covered with dark bright red sometimes almost black; very showy, flesh yellow, juicy, quality resembles Winesap. Quality, hardness, beauty and productiveness all

combined in this apple. November to April.

\$81.50 Profit from one tree of Mammoth Black Twig in 1907—Geo. W. Winn of Palisade, Colorado, reports that in harvesting his crop of Mammoth Black Twig apples in the fall of 1907 that his trees averaged something like 25 bushels, for which he received \$2.60 per bushel, while one tree produced 33 bushels, which sold for \$2.60 per bushel or \$2.47 net to Mr. Winn, which leaves him a net profit from this tree of Mammoth Black Twig of \$81.50 for the crop of fruit of 1907.

York Imperial—Fruit medium, oblate; flesh firm, juicy, good; light color, shaded with crimson. Tree hardy. November to February.

Stayman Winesap—Originated at Leavenworth, Kansas, by Mr. Stayman. Thought to many to be improved Winesap to which it is very similar in fruit. In the tree no difference can be distinguished between the two varieties.

Gano—Often spoken of as improved Ben Davis or Black Ben Davis to which it is very similar, as it comprises all the good points of Ben Davis in hardness; bright red in color; flesh firm and sweet. One of the leading commercial varieties. December to April.

White Winter Pearmain—Tree hardy. Fruit medium to large; oblong conical in shape; light yellowish green covered with very small brownish dots in color; flesh very crisp, tender, juicy and delicious. Especially noted as a fine table variety. One of the most highly

esteemed apples among commercial growers for a fancy variety.

Ingram—Small, noted for late keeping; tried in this locality, but not recommended. January to May.

Arkansas Black—In color, very dark red, almost black; good size, quality good, keeps long. Tree hardy, bears light in this locality and north. Recommended for Northern Oklahoma and New Mexico planting. December to May.

Janet—An old variety, well known. We do not recommend it for western planting.

Romanite (Gilpin Carthouse)—Fruit medium size; light ground streaked with red; mild subacid, rather sweet; quality second class. Valuable as productive and a late keeper. January to June.

CRABS

Florence—A crab larger than the Transcendent. Color beautiful yellow background striped with rich red; quality excellent; season early; bears young; tree thrifty. Thoroughly tried in this section. Better than all the other crabs.

Whitney—Tree vigorous, thrifty and very prolific; fruit largest of the crab family; light green, striped and almost covered with bright red; flesh mild, juicy. July.

Transcendent—Tree a vigorous grower and prolific, but is bothered with some blight. Fruit well known, fair size; straw color with red stripes when exposed to the



FLORENCE CRAB, two year, in orchard of I. J. Wagner, of Cement, Oklahoma, loaded with fruit; the best of all the Crab family.



Mr. Thomas Rogers, foreman of The Winfield Nursery Company, cutting buds from a tree in Colorado which had been marked the previous year by the Company in its search for fancy Elberta. This tree scored the nearest perfection of any tree we have every examined. We are now budding 40,000 trees from trees produced last year from the buds of this tree.

sun. Flesh crisp, juicy. Very fine for all purposes. August.

Hyslop—Tree vigorous grower. Fruit large, a deep red color, almost black. Flesh mealy, good for jelly and preserves. September.

PEACHES

(Notice—All varieties are freestones, unless otherwise noted.)

Peach disease of any character is unknown in this section. Our block of half a million seedlings which is now being budded is propagated from select seedlings, the very hardiest stock for budding purposes that is known. This is the home of the peach. The ground is especially adapted for the growing of fine stock, as shown by the praise which our trees have deservedly called forth in every direction that we have shipped to. For example, last year, shipping twenty car loads into two sections of the country, we were told by the horticulturists, who inspected them, that our stock was the finest they had ever examined.

By our system of constant search for individual trees of each variety that score the highest possible number of points of perfection, we are enabled to grow a tree that is of the greatest value to the planter. Every intelligent stock man fully realizes, in raising and maintaining the standard of his herd, that everything lies with the selection of the individual in his breeding; you can easily see, then, what it means to the grower

of commercial peach orchards to get trees which have been propagated from individuals that come the nearest to perfection. This year we are budding forty thousand Elberta peach alone, from what is designated in our plant as the Hottes strain, which buds are taken from trees propagated last year from a tree in Colorado, which showed the greatest perfection of any Elberta peach we have ever scored. We are likewise budding over one hundred thousand Elberta buds which we have designated as AA in our Nursery, that were all selected from marked trees.

↙ This line of bud selection has been carried on by us for several years, and we believe trees grown by this process are far superior to the old plan of merely propagating peach from the nursery row, with the sole aim of getting them true to name. Our plan of budding from bearing trees not only insures, more absolutely than any other scheme, a tree that is true to name, but furnishes a high-bred tree, bearing the finest fruit that careful building up of strains of stock can produce.

Amsden—Medium size, color red, shaded with dark red; flesh white, juicy and sweet when fully ripe. Very productive and regular bearer; semi-cling. June 15th to 20th.

Sneed—A Seedling of Chinese Cling; white with delicate red cheek. Has proved a success here. Not subject to rot. Ripens with earliest. Tree sprawling growth. June 15th to 20th.

Arkansas Traveler—Fair size, white, about half covered with red; juicy, sweet, semi-cling. June 20th to 25th.

Japan Blood Dwarf—Medium to light, resembling Arkansas Traveler in shape; beautiful red in color; flesh white with red juice, which causes the flesh when ripening to be streaked with red; thus when peaches are fully ripe flesh is a deep berry red to the pit; pit small; flavor of peach rich, making it a very desirable variety for table use and also a fine variety for canning. The best and only general purpose early peach grown. Ripens a week to ten days after earliest peach, or last of June. This wonderful peach is now being introduced in this section and has proved to be one of the most valuable fruits for planters ever introduced in the line of peaches. Trees always bear the second year making them the youngest bearing fruit tree that can be planted.

Note—R. M. Williams of Winfield, Kansas, reports to us May 12, 1908, that his Japan Blood Dwarf Peach planted from us last year bore 123 peaches this year.

W. R. Frazier's tree planted in 1905, picture of which is shown above, had on 62 ripe mature peaches when this picture was taken in 1906.

Mr. Blakey, Burden, Kansas, who was one of the first planters to try this peach, purchased more trees of us, stating he could not afford to be without this variety if they cost him \$5.00 each.

We recommend this tree as one of the most satisfactory trees for yard or city planting, as it is a dwarf grower. Season last of June. Tree hardy, dwarf habit, and though making a good tree, not so tall as other varieties.

Triumph—Large; yellow with bright red cheek; flesh sweet and firm. Good shippers; productive; the best early yellow freestone yet introduced. Last of June.

Early Rivers—Large creamy white freestone with delicate pink blush in sun; roundish oblong; flesh white to the pit, juicy, sweet and fine flavor. Very productive in the West. July 1st to 10th.

Greensboro—Large pure white freestone with delicate red blush; oblong; flesh pure white, sweet and juicy, very fine flavor. This peach is very productive in the West and one of our best early market varieties, resembling the Champion, except an earlier season. July 5th to 10th.

Carman—Originated in Texas. Very showy, white peach with red blush resembling Elberta in shape. A new peach highly recommended for early season. July.

Filburn—A snow white peach with red cheek, almost round; flesh fine, buttery, sweet and rich. Tree hardy and long lived. Fruit often grows in clusters at the base of large limbs. Fine for market. July 1st to 10th.

"I have grown Filburn peaches for twenty-five years and find it the most valuable peach yet introduced in this vicinity."

DAVID WILSON, Winfield, Kan.



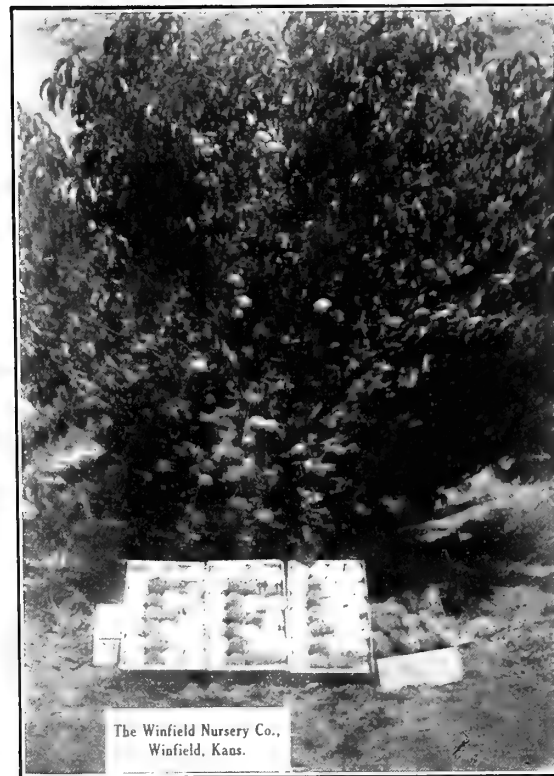
Plate of Japan Blood Dwarf Peach This wonderful peach, The only early peach known, valuable for canning and general purposes, ripening with its rich luscious qualities, equal to any of the later varieties.



Japan Blood Dwarf Peach grown on our own grown, producing $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels the second year after planting.



Japan Blood Dwarf Peach grown by R. A. Frazier, of Winfield, Kansas, one year after planting; producing 65 peaches.



Four year old Elberta Peach in the peach district of Palisades, Colorado. Elberta Peach orchards of this age yielded a net income to the owner of \$800.00 per acre last year. Due to the fact that hundreds of acres of each of the leading commercial varieties of peach are grown in this section, the planters have formed a fruit association and realize the full worth of their fruit.

Mamie Ross (Cling)—White with red cheek; round very large, sweet and rich; very prolific; never fails to produce annual crop. Ripens last of July.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, red cheek; flesh white slightly red at the stone, juicy, rich and sweet; fruits regular. July 25th to August 5th.

Foster—Large, yellow with dark red cheek resembling Crawford's Early; hardy and prolific, while Crawford's Early is a failure. July 25th to August 10th.

Yellow St. John—Large, yellow with red cheek, slightly red at stone; quality resembling Elberta. Very prolific and adapted to southern planting. July 25th to August 10th.

Champion—Large, creamy white, light red cheek; fine quality, rich, juicy and sweet. No finer white market peach than Champion; noted for regular bearing. August 1st to 12th.

Fitzgerald—Originated in the north, very hardy and one of the choice new varieties. Very large, deep yellow, small pit. August and September.

Elberta—Largest size, oblong, yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, firm, juicy and rich. Best market variety known; specimens measured twelve inches around. Never knew a planter to be disappointed in Elberta. We prize it very highly because of its regular heavy crops. Bore when seedlings failed. Queen of all peaches in the Southwest. August 15th to September 1st.

Emma—A new yellow peach, thought by some to surpass Elberta, large, firm, prolific. Ripens after Elberta. Recommended for commercial planting.

Crawford's Late—Good size; golden yellow with deep red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet. None better quality. Succeeds fine, while Crawford's Early is a failure. August 28th to September 5th.

Crosby—Originated several years ago by Hale and widely advertised as a hardy, frost proof peach, though we find it no hardier than other leading varieties. Small sized yellowish peach; rich in quality. Bears so heavily unless severely trimmed that it is often mistaken by planters for a seedling. On account of its small size and tendency to overbear we do not recommend it for commercial planting, though it is a very fine, rich peach for home use. After Elberta, September 1st to 12th.

Chinese Cling—Large, globe-shaped, creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone. A cling noted for quality; none better. September 1st to 10th.

Stump the World—Large, almost round, white with slight red cheek, very sweet and rich. One of the best white freestones. Ripens in this locality September 1st to 15th.

Mathews Beauty—A large, yellow peach with red blush, ripening about two weeks after Elberta. Very prolific and highly prized in Colorado where it is largely planted for commercial variety. Brings premium price on account of quality. New here.

Bokara No. 3—Large, slightly oblong, yellow with brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, small pit, bears young. Tree very hardy. Ripens in September.

Wonderful—Large yellow freestone, fruit red at the stone. Very desirable for late season. September 10th to 20th.

Orange Cling—An exceedingly large yellow cling peach, bright red cheek; flesh deep yellow rich and sugary with a distinct delicious flavor of its own. Bears regularly and abundantly. It is very highly prized as a commercial variety. Desirable season, ripening just after Elberta or about September 15th.

Salway—Large, oblong, resembles both Picquett's Late and Smock, but better than either; yellow with red cheek; fruit red at stone; very productive. September 20th to October 5th.

Phillip's Cling—Large, flat pure yellow peach; flesh firm being so solid as to almost resemble a partly ripened plum clear to the pit, which is very small; thus making it a very desirable variety for canning and preserving, also for long shipments on account of its firmness. Season last of September, makes it a very desirable commercial peach on account of other varieties being gone at this season.

Heath Cling—The old white cling, ripening late in the fall, very large and fine. September 20th to October 5th.

Blood or Indian Cling—Large, dark red; flesh red

to stone with an abundance of red juice; very hardy and productive. Last of September to October 10th.

Henrietta Cling—Very large, yellow cling, with dull red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at pit. One of the best yellow clings, prolific and regular; ripens in October.

PEARS

Pears bring the highest market price of all the fruits. The Keiffer variety is especially hardy, productive and valuable for commercial planting in the Southwest. Two hundred acres of this variety in any community would be sufficient acreage to insure profitable shipment in car load lots.

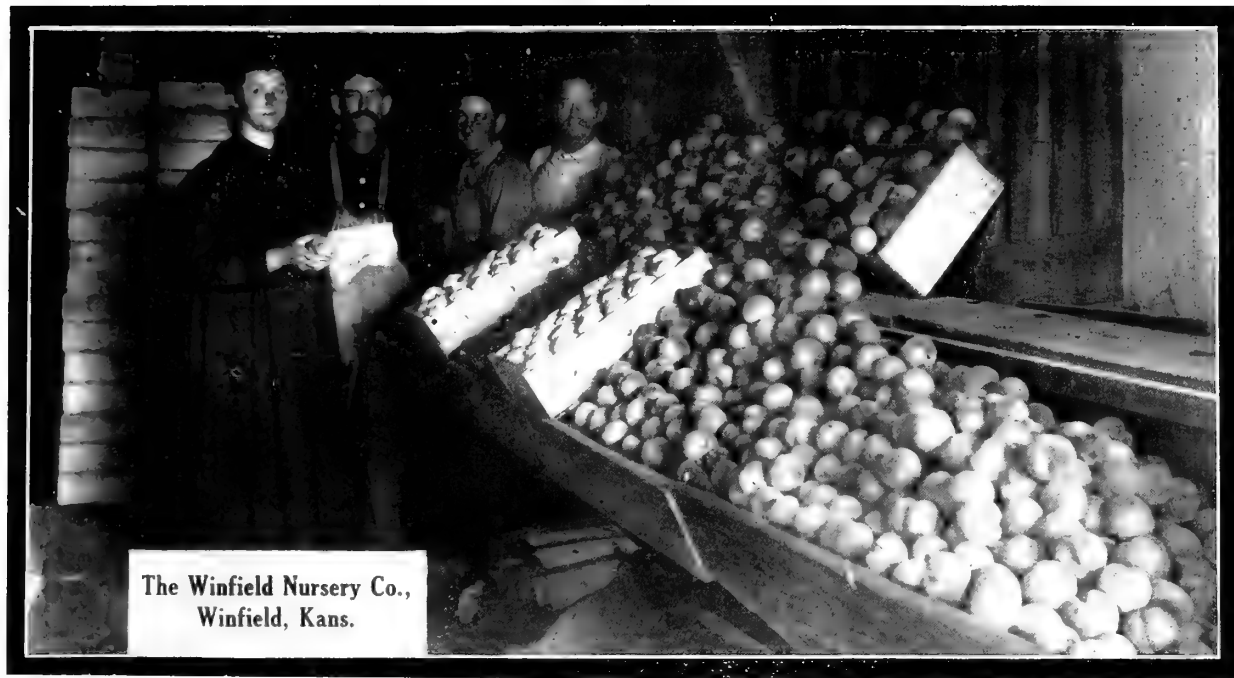
D. D. Shane, of Winfield, Kansas, writes:

"January 20, 1905.

"I sold 50 bushels of Keiffer pears last year from eight trees, and received from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per bushel for them."

Clapp's Favorite—A fine, juicy, rich, summer pear; pale yellow, with tinges of red. Fruit large; tree prolific. Ripens last of July. S.

Bartlett—Large bell shaped, pale yellow with red cheek, fruit fine grained, juicy and rich, well known and stands at the head of pears for quality, trees inclined to blight in this locality. Highly recommended for planting in New Mexico and western irrigation districts where it is a great success as a commercial variety. Fruit always demands a fancy price on the market. August 1st to 15th. S.



**The Winfield Nursery Co.,
Winfield, Kans.**

CHAMPION PEACHES ready for grading and packing. Picked from trees from which the Winfield Nursery Company selected buds on account of the high quality. Grown by D. C. Overly, of Palisades, Colo.

Seckel—Often called the little sugar pear; small yellow overspread with a brownish shade; flesh juicy, rich, sweet and spicy. Tree thrifty, large spreading growth, often resembling a spreading apple tree; bears regularly and very heavy crops; seldom ever blights. August 15th to September 25th. D and S.

Louise Bonne of Jersey—Large, long pear shaped fruit, tapering slightly to the base; smooth skin; pale yellowish green with red cheek; flesh yellowish white, very juicy, rich and sweet. A very desirable summer fruit. Succeeds best as dwarf, which bears very young and trees are loaded down with fruit. Season following Bartlett in September. D.

Garber—Medium size yellow, well colored with red. Fair market variety. Tree thrifty and bears young. Almost blight-proof. Not equal to Keiffer for profit. Last of September and 1st of October. S.

Beurre d' Anjou—Very large, greenish yellow, slightly tinged with russet, very dull red cheek only when exposed to the sun; irregular pear shape, being largest at base and one side of pear slightly longer; flesh yellowish white, fine grained sweet and rich. On account of high quality it always commands a fancy price and is especially noted for its commercial value in New Mexico, Colorado and other western irrigation districts where it is a great success. Not so hardy in this district as the Keiffer type in resisting blight. September to December. D and S.

Duchess (d' Angouleme)—A very large showy pear often weighing one pound each; oblong, largest at base; greenish yellow, rough uneven surface. The most profitable dwarf pear in this section. Trees rarely ever blight; are always loaded down with fruit. Little trees in nursery row often hang full of fruit. Succeeds best as dwarf stock. September to October. D.

Keiffer—Tree vigorous, beautiful, upright grower, bears young and heavy, almost exempt from blight. Fruit large, oblong, large in center; green when picked, turning to yellow when ripe. Quality fair. Fruit must be gathered and laid away to ripen before good. The best commercial variety. October to November.

Editor of Farm and Ranch, of Winfield Kansas, finds by investigation among old fruit growers: Keiffer pears have born annually in this section for the past twenty years; are prolific and not killed by blight. D. D. Shane, of Winfield, Kansas, sold in 1906, one hundred bushels from ten trees.

Mrs. Lundy of East Ninth avenue, Winfield, Kansas, has a tree of Keiffer Pears that has never yielded less than twelve bushels a year for the past ten years and an average of fifteen bushels a year. In 1903, it produced 21½ bushels, in 1904, 17½ bushels. Fruit from this tree never sold for less than \$1.00 per bushel.

QUINCE

Orange—Very large; golden yellow; fine for jelly and preserving. Sells readily for \$3.00 per bushel.

Missouri Mammoth—A new variety, highly recommended, but not fruiting here.

CHERRIES

We shall continue to bud cherry on Mahaleb stock. Though it costs much more to produce a tree on this stock, it is the only cherry tree that gives entire satisfaction, as trees propagated in any other way sprout from the roots. No fruit in this section has fewer enemies or gives better results than the family of sour cherries. Sweet cherries are a great success in western irrigation districts.

Dyehouse—One week earlier than Early Richmond, which the fruit resembles, except that it is a little darker color; quality good. Trees not so hardy or prolific as Early Richmond. Last of May.

Early Richmond (Early May)—Our best early cherry. Fruit fair size; bright red. Tree vigorous, round top; bears young regularly and is prolific. First of June.

Royal Duke—Very large round cherry. One of the very best of the Duke family. Shaped distinctly flattened; skin very dark red; flesh reddish juicy and rich; Tree very beautiful upright grower with heavy foliage making it an especially beautiful tree for yard or street planting. Very highly esteemed as a commercial variety in the western irrigation districts. June 5th to 15th.

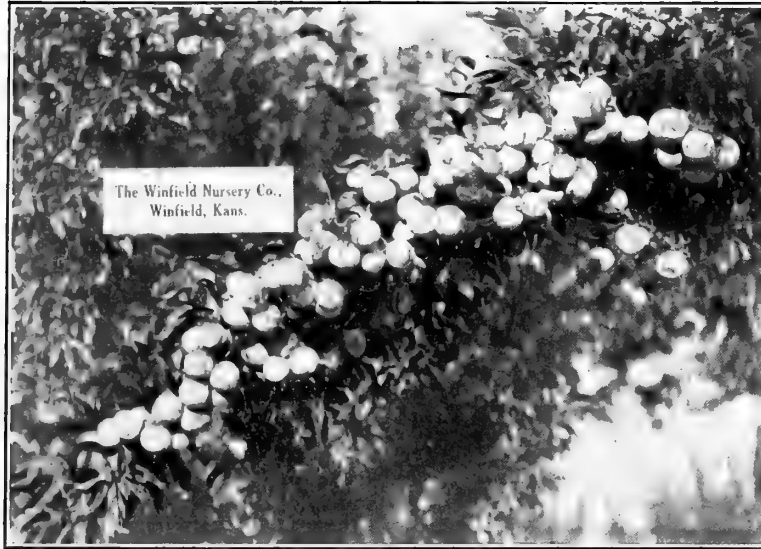
Note—One tree of this variety in Palisade, Colorado,

is reported to have yielded \$35.00 worth of fruit in 1907, and single acres of this variety in this section have yielded as high as \$1,200 in one season. The buds of our trees were taken from bearing trees in the Colorado district. Season June following Early Richmond.

Montmorency—Tree upright and spreading; vigorous, stands drouth well, bears regularly and very prolific. Fruit round and flat; a rich bright red; quality good, flavor resembling Early Richmond, but fruit more solid. Has not failed with us in the past six years. Ripens two weeks after Early Richmond. Sometimes confused with Large Montmorency, a much inferior cherry. June 14th to 20th.

Our Duke (May be Louis Phillippe)—This variety has fruited in this section for the past several years and is one of the very best cherries in this section. Trees bear regularly immense crops; fruit hangs the entire length of limbs, like gooseberries. Fruit large, round dark red; flesh reddish, very rich; excellent quality. Tree thrifty; heavy foliage resembling the other Duke. Not being sure of the identity of this cherry we shall continue to handle it as Our Duke until we have fully identified the variety; however, we do not claim it to be a new variety as the buds were taken from a neighboring orchard which was planted during the early settlement. Should be planted for late cherry instead of English Morello. Last of June.

English Morello—Large dark red almost black



Branch from a four year old Satsuma Plum—This branch is one no fuller or better than the other branches on the tree; the tree is no different from its mates in this Satsuma orchard.

when ripe; flesh purple red, very rich, sour. Tree bears young, regularly. It is always very prolific. Fruit always commands good market price. Tree slow growth, small for their age and inclined to be short lived, perhaps on account of very heavy bearing. First of July.

Imp. Rocky Mountain Dwarf Cherry—A sour worthless fruit, unfit for any use, does not resemble cherry. A perfect humbug.

PLUMS

No fruit is more at home in this section than the plum. Where not destroyed by prairie fire, they are often found growing wild. To have not planted plum trees in the last few years means to have been without plums in the true sense of the word. For the change from the stage-coach to the modern luxurious parlor car is not greater than the advancement in the fruit of the plums, owing to the horticulturist's careful work.

Instead of a small, sour fruit, you can now grow in two years after planting the tree, large, rich, luscious fruit, as mild as the peach, as rich as honey, yet with a spicy tang that appeals to the taste as does no other fruit.

Milton—Fair size, roundish, oblong, beautiful bright crimson red with white dots. A cross of Wild Goose; quality far better. Tree vigorous. A new variety, but is inclined to be very hardy and prolific. June 20th.

Red June—Earliest Japan plum; bright deep red with bluish bloom; good size, pointed; flesh yellow,

sweet and rich; very solid for early fruit. Tree vigorous and very prolific. Is giving satisfaction in Colorado. June 25th.

Ogon—A yellow freestone; good size, roundish, oblong; flesh yellow, firm, and fairly rich, not juicy. A fine freestone for canning. The hardiest yellow Japan plum. Latter part of June.

Wild Goose—A well known old variety; fair size, nice looking, quality poor; rots in twenty-four hours after picking, making it a complete failure for market. Bears abundantly, but not regularly. July 1st.

Abundance—Fruit medium to large; dull red color, greenish yellow flesh, melting sweet. A Japan plum similar in quality to the Burbank. Tree is upright grower, bears young and regularly, but not hardy. Tree inclined to scold badly in south and southwest and winter kill in colder climates, making it usually a short lived tree on this account often causing the heavy crops of fruit to be injured by rot. On account of hardness of other varieties they should be planted more extensively than this one. Season July 1st.

Marianna—A beautiful round headed tree with thick foliage. Almost sure to never bear. Have discarded it.

Burbank—Fruit large roundish, conical form with a blunt point; ground color rich yellow colored with bright red, except usually one yellow spot; fruit solid making it one of the greatest market varieties in the

Plum family. Tree vigorous and hardy; sprawling grower almost drooping; seemed shaped by nature to hold its excessive load of fruit; bears young and regularly; could not be more prolific; three-fourths of fruit should always be thinned from tree. This Plum is one of the best Japan family for this section and heads all other varieties of Plum in desirability for both home use and market.

Satsuma—Large; flesh blood red. Bears young and very prolific in Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico. One of the Japan family.

Hale—Medium large, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; spicy rich flavor. A new promising variety. Not thoroughly tested here yet. Ripens July 20th.

Wickson—Fruit very large, measured seven inches in circumference gathered from two-year old tree; deep red color; flesh firm. One of the very best late Japan Plums and very desirable on account of ripening a month later than Burbank. Tree a thrifty upright grower, very hardy; bears young, heavy and regularly. August.

Little Blue Damson—Small dark blue plum of fine quality. Tree slow coming into bearing, but very hardy; bears regularly and profusely in about five years after planting. September.

Desota—Medium size; almost round; dark red, with small round white dots; flesh orange yellow, juicy, quality good; very sour when cooked. The best native var-

iety we know of. Tree hardy but rather slow and ugly grower; blooms with late apples so always bears a heavy crop. August 5th.

Green Gage—Small, round, slightly oblong; yellowish green, juicy and sugary sweet, almost a freestone. An old variety very highly esteemed for its quality; very prolific, but slow about coming into bearing. August first.

German Prune—Purple or blue plum; oblong oval in shape with crease in one side of fruit; flesh firm, light green, separates partly from the stone making it desirable for drying. Very prolific, but like other plums of the European type slow about coming into bearing. September.

APRICOTS

The Apricot is the hardiest tree we have in the nursery. Will grow vigorously on new prairie land or on rocky points, where all other trees fail.

Early Golden—Small, golden yellow, oval shaped, freestone; very prolific when it bears, but often fails on account of spring frosts. Middle of June.

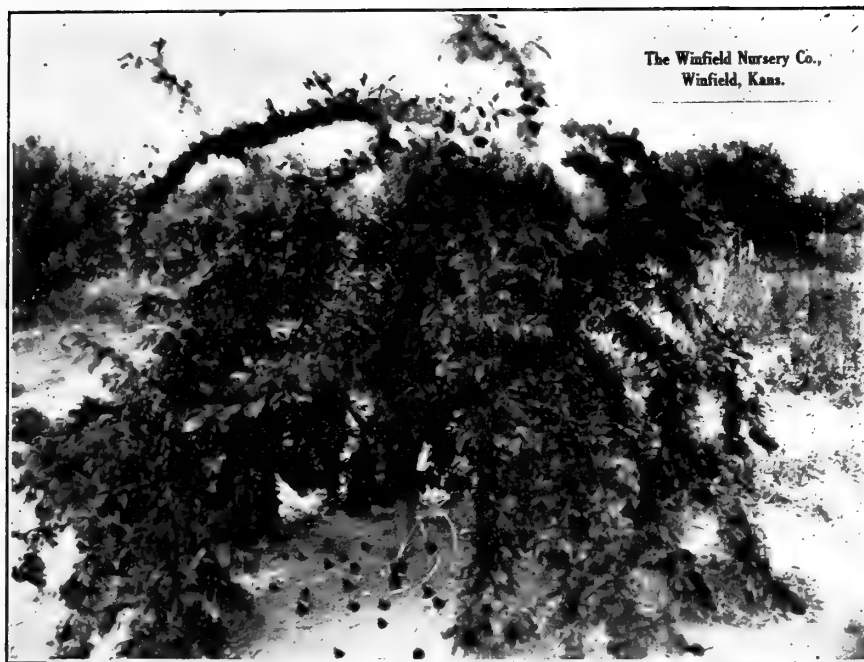
Royal—Medium size, roundish oval, dull yellow, flesh light yellow, sweet and highly flavored; freestone. Last of June.

Moorpark—Large, almost round, golden yellow, with red cheek; freestone, juicy and rich. We recommend this as one of our best. First of July.

Superb—A fine seedling originated at Lawrence



Two Year Old Wickson Plum Tree from which fruit measuring seven inches in circumference was picked.



BURBANK PLUM, two year old, grown by I. J. Wagner, of Cement, Okla., which produced two bushels of fruit two years after planting.

Kansas. Fruit large; rich yellow flesh; quality very fine. After Moorpark.

Alexis—One of the Russian varieties. Small size; round, pale yellow with red blush. Trees prolific and hardy. Not so desirable as the larger varieties. July.

Blanche—Surpasses anything in apricots we have yet seen. The original tree is growing on the farm of William Schwantes, where it has been fruiting six years. A chance seedling from apricots brought from Russia to Newton, Kansas. Tree thriftier and hardier than any other variety; bears full crop when others fail. Fruit excels in size and quality, large as early peaches; light yellow. Flesh yellow, rich and sweet, clear of woody fiber sometimes found in other apricots. Fully believing it excels all other varieties in regular bearing, size and quality, we offer it for sale under the name of Blanche, which name is given in honor of the originator's daughter.

GRAPES

No fruit succeeds better in the West. It is free from mildew and disease that bothers in the east.

Campbell's Early—Bunch and berry better than average; black, fine quality, keeps long after ripening. Ripens with Moore's Early. New, but very popular.

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, compact, berry large, black, quality good. Bears regularly but not so heavily as Worden. Good market grape on account of its earliness. Last of July.

Worden—The best black grape we have found. Bunch large, compact; berry large, black, thin skin, fine flavor, rich and very sweet. Vine perfectly hardy, bears heavily and is very prolific. Fruit sells readily at double Concord price.

Dracut Amber—A small bunch, amber color, good for jelly, poor for market. August 15th.

Concord—The old, well known black grape; good flavor, quality fair. Vine hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. August 22nd.

Niagara—Large, long bunches, very fine white grape, quality first-class, hardy, bears regularly and heavy crops. Comes in just after Concord. Have discarded Pockington and Elvira, as Niagara is far better than either.

Agwam. (Rogers No. 15)—A very large grape of fine flavor, sweet and rich. Vine hardy and vigorous grower; prolific. Color dark red. August 25th.

Goethe (Rogers No. 1)—A very large greenish white grape, almost covered with red when fully ripe; berry oblong, tender, rich and very sweet. We have found no grape of better quality. Very hardy, prolific and regular. Ripens after Concord is gone, commanding good price.

Foreign Grapes.

These grapes are suitable for planting in California and the irrigation belts of New Mexico, Colorado and other western states, where the vines produce from

four to five hundred dollars worth of grapes per acre annually, but have to be cut back every fall and covered with dirt to protect them from winter freezes and then uncovered early in the spring. These varieties command fancy prices and sell for ten cents to twenty cents per pound, when ordinary grapes are selling at two cents per pound.

Flame Tokay—Exceedingly large, compact bunches. Single clusters often weigh from four to seven pounds each. Berries as large as small plums; skin thick, pale red; flesh firm and sweet. Very desirable variety for long shipments. September 15th to October 1st.

Black Cornichon—Bunches long and loose, not so large as Flame Tokay. Berries oval, long, tapering at both ends; skin thick and dark; flesh firm and rich. This variety is especially desirable because of its firmness in handling for long shipments. Considered one of the best paying grapes for commercial planting. October 1st to 15th.

BLACKBERRIES

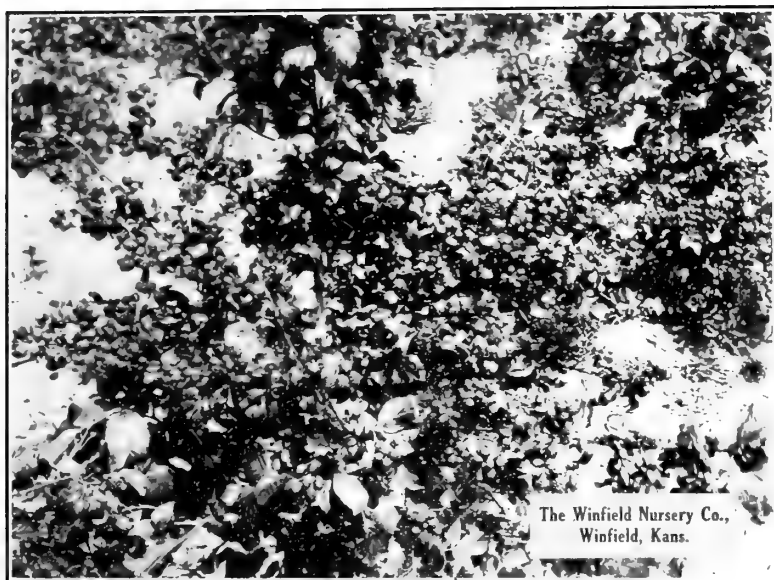
Not only one of the most luscious to the taste, but stands to the berry family in much the same relation as does the apple to the other tree fruits. Is in the greatest demand, regarding quantity, of any other berry, because of its being a standard in the house for canning and culinary purposes. Regarding quality no fruit has been more neglected in the past by nurserymen than

blackberries. While some of our most eminent nurserymen have advanced the standard of other fruits, they often have been content to sell blackberries run down from patch plants, unfit for planting.

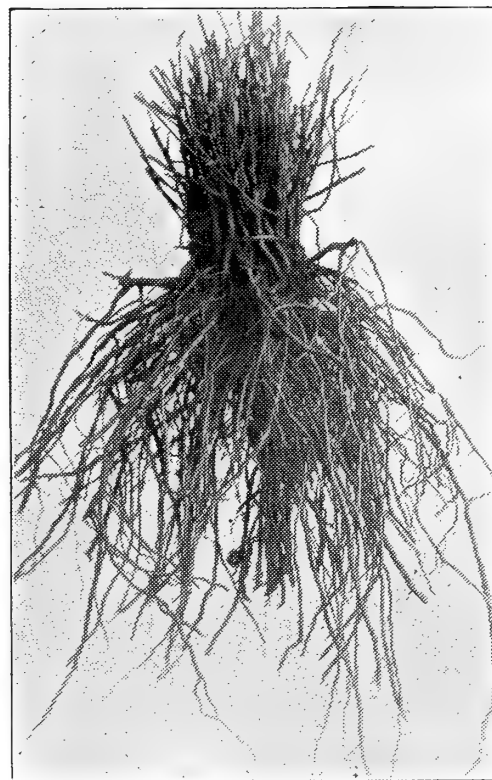
Depending on chance and cultivation, even then some great improvements have appeared in blackberries, and we have early berries fruiting a month earlier than the old natural season, late berries that Nature had provided with a heavy foliage to enable them to ripen their fruit in the southwest, and retain their juicy, rich qualities.

Time to Awaken to Nature's Laws. We have long realized Nature's laws in animal breeding, and have for our trouble the speedy race horse and the heavy draft horse, marking the two extremes, giving us that for which we have striven by observing Nature's laws. So well is this fact now admitted among the leading fancy breeders of stock and scientists of our country that three years ago The American Breeders Association was formed, of which we are proud of being a charter member, in which animal and plant breeders worked together in one association.

W. M. Hays, of Washington, D. C., Secretary of this Association, says of this movement: "Those who have attended the recent meetings of the organizations and particularly the last convention at Columbus have observed how the animal breeders, the plant breeders, and the students and scientific investigators are drawing

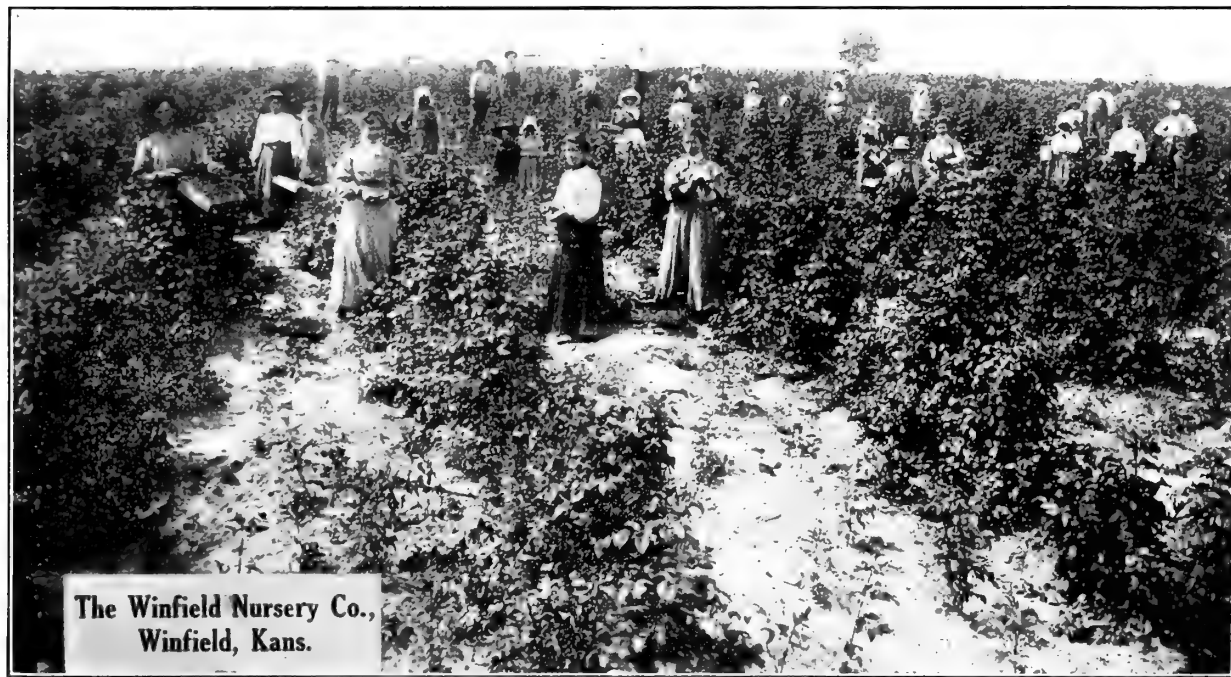


Industrial Early Harvest Blackberry. Bush from the Winfield Nurseries bearing three gallons of perfect berries next year after planting.



Bunch of The Winfield Nursery's propagated Blackberris Plants.





Picking Blackberries the next year after planting from the Winfield Nursery's Propagated Early Harvest Plants.
Patch of J. C. Brown, Cement; Okla.



closer together in attention, personal relations, and mutual appreciation of their related problems."

Gradual Deterioration in valuable varieties of blackberries show us the loss we have suffered by ignoring Nature's laws of plant life, and unless we remember that the hereditary instinct of plants is strong, and the natural tendency is to revert to the old small berries with a core and seed but not much fruit, and unless we constantly strive to improve the varieties we now have by a selection of the best and the elimination of those showing undesirable features, we shall lose what we have and only progress as in the past by new berries of desirability appearing by chance.

\$5.00 Per Thousand Blackberry Plants or \$25.00 Per Thousand and More. You can buy patch plants of nurserymen, and even of some fruit growers, true to name, for \$5.00 per thousand, which would be on exactly the same principle as buying the poorest run-down runt from a Poland China herd of hogs, whose usefulness as a hog had been almost ruined by a system of in-breeding, neglect and ignorance, or in other words not observing any of Nature's laws whatever, and disregarding improvements in breeding. While this no one would think of doing in the animal life, neither does anyone who is making a success in up-to-date berry growing. We charge \$25.00 and up per thousand for our plants and furnish hundreds of customers who dig up and burn their patch plants, or sometimes sell them to people

who are not up-to-date in growing fancy berries. We expect to see the time when we can produce plants that will justify a fruit grower in paying us a fancy price for an individual plant, and yet give him value received. We shall never fill orders for patch plants, though we use them for testing purposes and afterwards dig them up and burn them.

Impotency. Well known in animal life, and guarded against in case of valuable animals by proper care; as reproduction of valuable characteristics cannot be brought about by overwork and overbreeding, so likewise in blackberries are these conditions true. Plants cannot raise heavy crops of fruit and at the same time throw up suckers of young plants that will be of value for reproduction. It is not the maturing of the fruit pulp but the loss of sexual power in maturing the seed that ruins the plant and renders it unfit for breeding or propagating plants.

Patch Plants Illustrative. Every planter has noticed uneven berries, bushes with no fruit, small, irregular, hard cored or poorly flavored berries, and at the same time individual plants bearing large rich berries in patches grown from patch plants. Or perhaps if you have not noticed this in patch plant berries, you have noticed the same condition obtaining in the eastern states where blackberries grew wild. You can readily realize the difference if every plant in the patch bears

its load of fruit of even, perfect berries of fine quality.

Propagating Blackberry Plants. Blackberries can not be budded or grafted, but can be propagated by root cuttings from breeding patches of healthy plants that have never been allowed to become impotent by bearing fruit. The very appearance of the plants themselves is sufficient to recommend them even before their value is shown in the fruiting. Notice cut of our plants showing the vigorous and healthy root system. Good breeding shows in plants just as it does in animals.

Renewing Breeding Patch With New Blood. This is done by letting plants in our test patch bear one crop of fruit, and have these scored by a competent judge in order to still further improve the old varieties.. For example we quote from report of Professor Steiner, of the Botany Department of the Lutheran College of this place, in his scoring of Early Harvest berries with us last year: "Out of this large patch of fine berries, I have selected a number of the most promising plants, selecting them with regard to size and quality of berry, as well as hardiness of plant and abundance of fruit. The plants selected marked 'X' are good, and those marked 'XX' are especially good. While this is an old variety, it is too reliable to discontinue, but by careful selection I believe may be brought to a much higher standard."

Remember that this berry on account of its wonderful prolific qualities, will run down and deteriorate

in quality quicker than any other berry, when replanted from patch plants; for by referring back to Nature's laws again, in plant and animal life, it has become impotent.

The Winfield Nursery Company's Propagated Blackberry Plants please everywhere, but we only quote one letter for lack of space, photograph of whose berry patch we show the next year after planting.

Cement, Ok., Nov 19, 1907.

"* * * * In 1906 I received and planted 5,000 propagated blackberries from you. I got a perfect stand. I planted them in rows 7 feet apart, and 3 feet in the row, and a big per cent of the roots would lap in the row. In the spring of 1907 I sold about 1,500 gallons at an average price of about 25 cents. They are in excellent condition for a big crop in 1908, as bushes are much larger now than last year. I planted a part of them on ground underlaid with gypsum, about one-half acre, which are a complete loss, but it is altogether on account of the land. I don't believe I lost to exceed 2 per cent. I believe there was bushes which bore as much as two gallons. I can heartily recommend the Early Harvest. * * * *

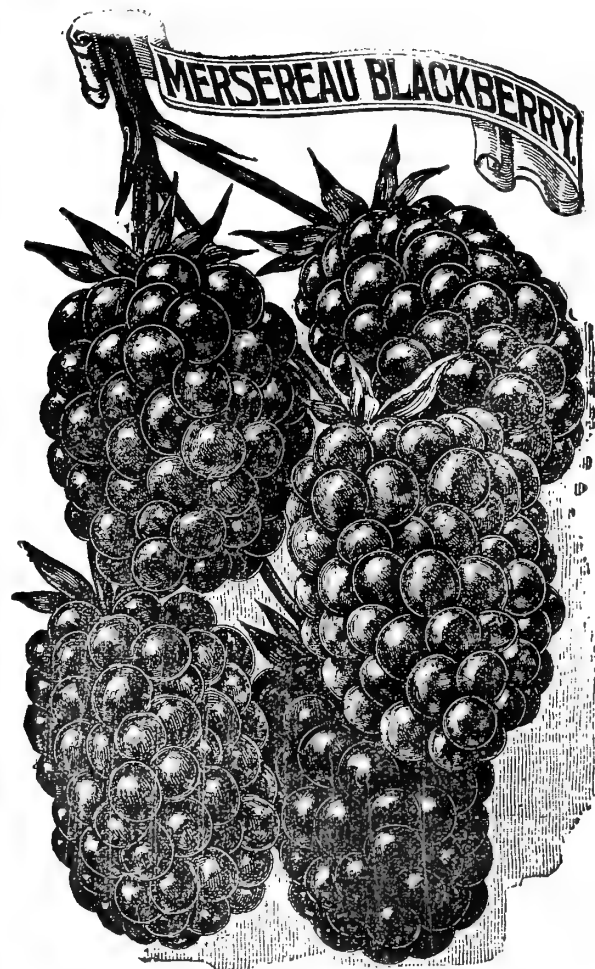
Yours truly,

J. C. BROWN.."

Considering the fact that one-fourth of his plants were lost because of his ground, his patch paid him well the first year; patch plants are not expected to bear at



The great Blackcap Raspberry for this section.





all the first year, while our plants, as is above shown, pay for themselves many times over the first year alone.

Fine Blackberries Sell. Not only four or five times the quantity but also the quality enables growers of our fruit to get a premium price for their berries on the market and sell them readily while poor berries are a drag.

Early Harvest—Bush perfectly hardy, cane stiff, upright, dwarfy habit, properly trimmed forms a tree-shaped bush two to four feet high. Fruit good size, long, very small seeds, sweet and delicious. The only blackberry that has never failed with us in dry seasons. In productiveness a surprise to everyone; bushes being weighted to the ground with fruit. Sprouts taken from bearing patches of Early Harvest are a worse failure than any other variety, and often bear small, inferior, hard berries. This is caused by the bearing plants having little vitality to impart to young plants after maturing a heavy crop of fruit. If you wish to keep a high standard of berries don't allow them to waste energy on useless sprouts. First of June to July.

Ward—Canes strong stalky three and one-half to five feet high, covered with very heavy dense foliage, which is protection to the fruit in this western country. Fruit the largest and richest berry we have ever grown in this section; about double the size of the Snyder.

Beautiful black, glossy berry, rich in flavor; when cooked, juice almost resembles a syrup. Bushes are loaded down with fruit. Last of June.

Note—Prof. Steiner says of this berry, after having worked for two weeks among sixteen different varieties for the purpose of marking and scoring plants for breeding; "The Ward is the most promising variety in the experimental patch and merits your highest esteem from all points of view. The berry is exceptionally large and fine flavored."

Quotation from horticulturists who inspected this berry in its home in New Jersey is as follows: "It was the most astonishing sight I have ever seen. Hedges were six feet apart, canes stood four to six feet high, and some two and one-half feet across the top and was such a mass of green, red and black berries as to almost exclude the foliage from sight. The ripe ones were big, glossy black fellows, fully one-half larger than the Snyder. Rich, sweet and tender and melting with no hard core in center. One-third of an acre in 1902 yielded forty-seven bushels and about sixty bushels in 1903, or an average of 160 bushels per acre which sold at ten cents per quart, wholesale in the low priced New Jersey markets. This made \$544.00 per acre."

Snyder—Canes very hardy, fruit medium, round, large seeds; esteemed because of hardiness; very prolific in some parts of the west, but not satisfactory in others. Two weeks after Early Harvest.

Mercereau—Hardy and thrifty canes. Bears profusely. Large, sweet berry, similar to the Ward. Berries large, uniform in shape and size, with no core. This is a new variety which is one of the finest late berries we have ever tried in the West. We recommend it to all. July first.

Kittantiny—Large, rank growing canes, long thorns; fruit of the largest size, fine flavor; is bothered some with rust, one of the best late Blackberries; very productive. One month after Early Harvest.

Lucretia Dewberry—Very large open grained Dewberry; sweet and rich; becoming more popular every year; vine trails on ground or can be very successfully handled on low trellis.

Austin—Originated in Texas, not equal to Lucretia for northern states, but highly recommended for southern Oklahoma.

RASPBERRIES

Ordinary raspberries were thought to be a failure in the West, but now we grow varieties that are perfectly at home in the southwestern climate and are giving fine satisfaction.

Kansas—The best Blackcap. Originated at Leavenworth, Kansas; canes hardy; bore heavily with us after twenty-two degrees below zero. A perfect success in the West. Season early.

Cumberland—The best Blackcap introduced. A wonderful success in western culture. Plants grown side

by side with the Kansas more than twice as large and stand strong, sturdy and upright. Berries in size resemble blackberries, in fact they are simply enormous for raspberries and far surpass any other raspberries; berries run from seven-eighths to fifteen sixteenths of an inch in diameter; perfectly firm and well adapted for long shipments. Too much cannot be said of this valuable raspberry for western planting. The Cumberland Raspberry is almost a full crop this spring while the Kansas growing by their side were almost killed by frost. Season early.

Cardinal—The first Red Raspberry we have ever recommended for this locality. Canes hardy, bearing great crops of rich, red berries; a natural western plant; originated at Lawrence, Kansas.

STRAWBERRIES

Some of the most prolific varieties (marked P) have imperfect or pistillate blossoms and will bear no fruit unless every third row is planted with varieties (marked S) of staminate or perfect blossoms.

Bederwood (S)—The standard early berry; good color; succeeds over a wide range; very prolific. Ripens one week before Crescent.

Senator Dunlap (S)—Wonderfully productive. Best and most profitable variety in this section. Plants exceptionally hardy and should be thinned on account of rapid growth. Very large, regular form; bright red; firm, very rich; stands first for canning. Season early.

Crescent (P)—An old standard variety; highly

prized because of its hardiness and productiveness; stands drouth and neglect best of all; berries bright red; fair sized and good flavor. Fertilize with Capt. Jack or Bed-erwood. Season early.

Warfield (P)—Dark red; conical shape; noted for rich, fine flavor, brings extra price for table use. Very productive; fine market variety.

Capt. Jack (S)—Berries large; an old stand-by for home use and market. Plant one or a million; very productive. Mid-season.

Glen Mary (S)—Very large, deep red; irregular, wedge shape; flesh firm, light red, and good quality. Season first after Crescent. One of the most prolific of all the Strawberry family. Plants thrifty and hardy.

Parker Earl (S)—This grand variety is a wonder in productiveness; matured over one quart of fruit to the plant; berries long necked; bright color. Fine for market.

Grandy (S)—Very large, pointed; dark crimson. Stands at the head of late berries; firm, rich; can be shipped further than any other variety; hardy, regular and very productive.

(Note—Our special system of packing plants insures success.)

GOOSEBERRIES

Houghton—The old standard variety; bush drooping; hardy and prolific; fruit medium size. None harder or more prolific.

Downing—Later than the Houghton, roundish; light green, juicy, fine quality; bush more upright than Houghton.

Industry—Very large English Gooseberry. Complete failure.

Pearl—The finest berry we have ever tasted; very large, round, juicy, extra quality. Small two year bushes of this grand new variety, tried here, were covered with berries, which measured one inch in diameter.

CURRENTS

The Red Currant is not well adapted to this climate.

Crandall—Very large Black Currant, originated by A. Crandall, of Newton, Kansas; bears young, regularly and very abundantly; needs no protection; fruit sweet, huckleberry flavor, very juicy. Ripens early.

Fay's Prolific—Large clusters, and one of the finest of red currants.

Red Dutch—The old standard variety of Red Currants. Well known.

Pomoma—New red currant, said to be better than all other red currants.

MISCELLANEOUS

Downing Everbearing Mulberry—Beautiful round-headed, vigorous tree; very productive; continues for long time, with fruit in all stages, from blossoms to ripe fruit, at the same time; fruit one to one and one-half inches long; bluish black, rich, sprightly flavor. Much finer than the old timber Mulberry.

Bismark Apple—Budded on dwarf stock, bears second and third year, and fruits well on high upland where other apples are a failure. A small dwarf tree.

Huckleberry (Dwarf Juneberry)—Bushes from four to six feet high, perfectly hardy; stands drouth and heat; fruit juicy, mild, subacid.

Rhubarb—Linneaus has very large stalks; early, tender, hardy and best of all for this climate.

Asparagus—Very fine for early table use. We handle two year crown plants, which will throw up sprouts for use the first year.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

Shade Trees—Soft Maple, Elm and Speciosa Catalpa we recommend as best for lawn and street planting. Common Catalpa worthless.

Bungei Catalpa—A perfect umbrella tree, with large, dense, heart-shaped foliage; the umbrella top being grafted on a standard tree stock. The hardiest and most beautiful lawn tree introduced in the west.

Weeping Willow—Beautiful, but requires much water.

Teas Weeping Mulberry—The hardiest weeping tree known; endures both heat and drouth.

FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS

No more vital question is before the American people than "THE FUTURE TIMBER SUPPLY." The fact that the foremost men realize this question was shown by the action just taken by President Roosevelt, who

has just convened forty-four governors and other leading men from all parts of the United States to "consider means for the saving and use of the great natural resources of our country." In addressing this meeting on the conservation of the natural resources of our country President Roosevelt believes, "It is the most weighty question now before the people of the United States." He further states: "We began with an unapproachable heritage of forests and now more than one-half the timber is gone."

The United States Department of Agriculture in a bulletin just issued, Forest Service Circular No. 97 on "The Timber Supply of the United States" shows how rapidly the timber supply is being exhausted and shows by a table the present annual wood cut to be no less than twenty billion cubic feet. We quote further from this circular. "The lavish manner in which the United States has consumed this product of its forests and the rapidity with which our timber supply is melting away are wholly unappreciated by those who have never given the matter more than passing consideration..

"No less striking than the increase in output has been the shifting of the sources of supply, as one region has been cut out and another invaded.

"The Northeastern states reached their relative maximum in 1870, and the Lake states in 1890. The Southern States are undoubtedly near their maximum today, with about thirty-five per cent of the total lum-



Over One Million Pure Speciosa Catalpa in this field alone.



ber product, and the time of ascendancy of the Pacific states is rapidly approaching. Since the census of 1900 the product of the Pacific states has risen from less than ten per cent of the lumber output of the country to twenty per cent. There will be no more shifting after the Pacific states take first place, since there is no new region of virgin timber to turn to.

"The great demand made on the forests naturally leads to the question: How much timber is now standing in the United States and how long will it last at the present rate of cutting?

"No one who is at all familiar with the situation doubts for an instant that we are rapidly using up our forest capital. In fact it is unquestionably safe to say that our present annual consumption of wood in all forms is from three to four times as great as the annual increment of our forests. Even by accepting the highest estimate of the amount of timber standing, we postpone only a few more years the time when there must be a great curtailment in the use of wood if the present methods of forest exploitation are continued. Every indication points to the fact that under present conditions the maximum annual yield of forest products for the country as a whole has been reached, and that in a comparatively short time there will be a marked decrease in the total output, as there is now in several items. Neither is there any great supply of timber to turn to outside of the United States. With

the exception of importations of small quantities of high-class woods like mahogany, the only promising source is Canada; but most of the timber there will be required at home. Even now Douglas fir is bringing higher prices in Canadian than in American markets."

Some of our best business men are buying land and planting the entire tract in Forest Tree Seedlings, though the expense of so doing is much heavier for them than a man owning and living on his own land. For example: Messrs Stafford & Albright, Loan and Abstract company of Winfield, Kansas, planted 240 acres this spring.

Every man owning 160 acres of land should plant at least twenty acres of it to forestry and after three years it will care for itself.

Quote from United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Bulletin No. 37, which shows on pages Nos. 12 and 13 that a Kansas grove of Speciosa Catalpa is now worth, after paying all expenses, including work and allowing rent on the ground, a net value of \$195.11 per acre and yet this grove has not yet reached a size suitable for telephone poles, hence its value will greatly increase from this age on.

We grow Forest Tree Seedlings by the million and are perhaps the largest growers of this line in the United States. Black Locust Speciosa Catalpa, Russian Mulberry and Soft Maple, are all exceptionally valuable for timber supply in this section.

EVERGREENS

Pyramidalis—Species of *Arbor Vitae*; upright grower, foliage thick with an appearance of having been pressed; beautiful and hardy.

Norway Spruce—Symmetrical grower, foliage short, spine half inch long; retains its color in winter. Rather hard to grow.

Austrian or Black Pine—Large, robust tree; foliage a dark glossy green, spine form three inches long. Our best and hardiest pine for the west.

Red Cedar—Well known, perfectly hardy and a vigorous grower.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS

Japan Quince—Thorny bush, earliest in spring, with crimson flowers.

Springa (Mock Orange)—Symmetrical bush, six to ten feet, very profuse bloomer; blossoms white, yellow center, filling a yard with their sweet fragrance. June

Hydrangea (Paniculata Grandiflora)—Large bunches of pure white blossoms one foot in length. A fine shrub.

Weigela Rosea—Vigorous bush, covered with beautiful rose-colored flowers in June. Beautiful, rare and rich.

Weigela Candida—Resembling above, except flowers are white.

Lilac—Symmetrical bush, six to ten feet, with beau-

tiful darkcolored, heart-shaped foliage. Very profuse bloomer, fragrant. Flowers in clusters of purple.

White Lilac—Similar to the purple but more rare. Not so well known in the west, but should be in every collection.

Persian Lilac—Similar to the old favorite Lilac, except it is noted for early blooming qualities. Blooms very profusely the second year after planting. Foliage lancelet in shape, light green. Clusters of flowers, very fragrant, but not so compact and beautiful as the old favorite variety.

Snowball—The old favorite Snowball produces in abundance, pure white, globular flowers in June. It is well known by everyone.

Japan Snowball (*Viburnum Plicatum*)—Very similar to the old fashioned Snowball, except a more profuse bloomer. A great success in western culture. Bushes are weighted down with beautiful clusters the second year after planting.

Althea (Rose of Sharon)—Improved double varieties of purple, red and white. Small trees, bloom in August and September, when other flowers are scarce.

Smoke Tree or Purple Fringe—A hardy tree shrub with a feathery blossom, resembling curls of smoke.

Honeysuckle—White, sweet scented, changing to yellow and the old fashioned red.

Wistaria—Hardy climbing vine, with large, pale blue bunches of blossoms.

Clematis Jackmannii—Large, deep, purple blossoms, two or three inches in diameter.

Privet—Small plants, of best varieties, for lawn border or hedge; vigorous, forming beautiful and almost evergreen hedge the first year.

ROSES

The **Tea Roses** are beautiful, delicate, everblooming roses, but are not hardy for out-door planting, though they can be grown by laying the bush down and covering with dirt in the winter.

The **Hybrid Perpetuals and Climbers** are very hardy for out-door planting, and our list of large, rich colors, of profuse bloomers are very fine, and these we recommend for general planting.

HARDY ROSES

La France—A hardy Hybrid Tea Rose; delicate silvery pink, large, double, with an extra pleasing, attractive form, fragrant; blooming constantly from early until late.

Meteor—A hardy Hybrid Tea; very rich, dark crimson red; one of our greatest everbloomers.

Duke of Wellington—Bright velvet red, beautiful rich red of fine form.

Gen. Washington—A large double, red rose. Bush thrifty and hardy.

Mrs. J. H. Lang—A bright pink, very fragrant; blooms the entire summer. One of the best.

Magna Charta—Grown on our grounds for the past

six years, surpasses all other roses for growth; rose a bright red, large, double.

Ulrich Bruner—This rose is fragrant, growing on long stems with a rich foliage and somewhat resembles American Beauty. It is one of the promising everblooming red roses and blooms every month in the summer.

Mad. Plantier—An old summer variety, blooming in June; flower double, pure white; very hardy and suitable for a cemetery rose.

Coquette Des Alps—Largest flowers of everblooming white roses, pure white, sometimes tinted with pale red.

Gen. Jacqueminot—One of our great favorites; scarlet crimson, large, especially showy, fragrant. Blooms in early summer and fall.

Duke of Edinburg—An old standard, hardy, dark red.

Paul Neyron—Hardy plants. The largest rose in cultivation; deep pink, blooms in June and fall.

Dinsmore—Dwarf bush, large, double, scarlet crimson, fragrant, blooms freely and constantly.

Mad. Chas Wood—A bright red, everblooming, hardy and highly recommended.

HARDY CLIMBERS

Seven Sisters—Blooming in clusters, red when first in bloom, changing to pink; usually showing two colors at once.

Prairie Queen—A very hardy, beautiful climbing rose, deep pink; blooms in summer.

Mary Washington—A small white rose, half climbing, blooms profusely the entire summer.

Empress of China—A medium size pink; profuse ever-blooming climbing rose.

Baltimore Bell—White climbing rose with pale blush.

Crimson Rambler—This new Japan rose is the greatest acquisition and novelty among roses; one year

bush produced seventy-five blossoms. Climbing rose of very rapid growth, small light green leaf, flowers one inch in diameter; crimson red, produced in large clusters, often so profuse that the whole vine seems one bright red banner, trimmed with green leaves.

White Rambler—Climbing rose; small, double, white, produced in clusters like crimson.

Yellow Rambler—This very hardy rose is a rapid climbing vine, light yellow. Beautiful in selection with the other ramblers.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS PER ACRE

There is 43,560 square feet in an acre; divide the number by the product of the distance you wish to plant each way and it will give the number of trees or plants required to plant an acre. Thus: Peach, 15x20 equals 300, divide 43,560 by that number and it equals 145 trees per acre. The same rule applies to all trees and plants.

CARE OF TREES

As in everything, success in orchard growing depends largely on intelligent, careful attention. We will be pleased to send our guide on the subject, mentioned above, to our friends and customers.



